

## WON FROM DISASTER

SUCCESS AT TIMES FOLLOWS SEEMING ILL LUCK.

**How the Baku Petroleum Deposits Were Discovered—A Dying Seal Disclosed Cape Nome's Gold Secret. The Origin of Tinted Paper.**

The Baku petroleum deposits, which have yielded millions of pounds' worth of fine oil, are situated in Russian Caucasus.

Years ago a number of cattle were placed on several tracts of land well covered with herbage. The animals, however, refused to feed at first, but later, in their hunger, they ate up the grass ravenously. All of them were taken ill, and a number died.

The cause of their death puzzled the owner for some time. In the long run he discovered, with the assistance of an Englishman, that below the meadows were rich oil springs which caused the grass to be poisoned with paraffin. The loss of his cattle brought a fortune.

A summer or two back a sea wall on the Suffolk coast was blown down during a strong gale, and when the tide rose many acres of low lying land were flooded by the sea. The farmers who rented the land were in despair, and in order to save their crops they started draining the water off.

Two days later the water sodden meadows were a sight wonderful to behold. They were one thick carpet of fine mackerel! A big school of the fish had swept in through the breach in the embankment and been carried to the fields by the incoming sea.

The farmers hired scores of carts to collect the mackerel, and within twenty-four hours the fish had been packed into boxes and were en route to Billingsgate, where they were sold for over £600.

Starving, ill clad and bootless, Robert Hyams, a homeless Jew, wandered to the top of a lonely hill on the Yorkshire moors. There was a strong gale blowing from the east, and to protect himself from the cold blast he entered a big shed of wood and gorse on the summit which was used to store fodder for the sheep.

Stepping through the door, which opened to the eastward, he was astonished to find inside over sixty wild ducks, half stunned, but quacking violently. He slammed the door to and started catching the birds and wringing their necks.

The shed lay right in the flight lines of the myriads of wild ducks that come to Britain from the north, and, flying low in their hundreds, some of them had entered the door of the shed, which had been left open by the shepherds, and stunned themselves on the rear wall.

Hyams sold the lucky haul for a sum exceeding £8, and with this he was able to clothe himself respectably and thus find employment.

On the beach which fringes the precipices below Cape Nome there is now a prosperous city peopled by 40,000 miners, but at one time, and not so very long ago, the spot was uninhabited. The discovery of the gold in the district and its ultimate prosperity was entirely due to a seal.

Two American hunters had wounded the strange creature, and it led them a pretty dance across the ice and into an unknown bay, where the seal was killed after badly wounding one of the hunters.

In its death struggles the seal flung up the ground, and the hunters, to their agreeable surprise, found themselves on a golden strand—the richest one in the world.

The death of a mule brought great wealth to Frederick Butler, a Klondiker, who took part in the memorable "rush" to the gold fields of Yukon. He left his mule standing one day on a plot of land far away from the "claims," and another miner who had a grudge against his fellow digger shot the animal in the neck with his revolver.

The mule fell and in its agony kicked up the ground with its hoofs. When its owner returned he found several "pebbles" of strange weight and shape lying around the dead animal. He cleansed the supposed pebbles and they proved to be nuggets of virgin gold. The dying mule had struck one of the richest veins in Klondike.

A similar case of gold being discovered by an animal occurred in Scotland in 1868. A dog, badly wounded by a shot from a gamekeeper's gun, scratched up some gold on ground which was afterward known as the Dunrobin gold mines, near Golspie. Over £20,000 worth of the precious metal was washed out of the mine by the owner of the fortune bringing dog.

The Pator silver mines in Spain were also discovered by a wounded dog, and it is said that the famous diamond mines at Kimberley were first revealed to a wide awake Boer by a sow which he had shot.

Gold to the value of some hundreds of pounds was dug out of a portion of the ground belonging to a Mr. Ireton of western Cumberland. A fowl chased by a boy threw up a nugget of gold with its claws as it fled from its pursuer.

Subsequently it transpired that where the bird had been was a dried up stream and contained gold dust and small nuggets in large quantities.

Ramsgate harbor was once flooded with a mighty shoal of mullet, and when the dock gates were opened to allow a ship to pass into the inner basin the fish followed, and the basin became thick with them.

When the tide went down the authorities had the dock sluices opened and the water drained off. Over twenty cart loads of mullet of two pounds weight and upward were taken away

from the floor of the basin, and their sale brought to the coffers of the Ramsgate council nearly £500.

A piece of blue dropped by accident into a vat of pulp was responsible for the production of blue tinted paper, and to this slight disaster the foundation of a great industry is to be traced.

The wife of William East, a poor paper maker, dropped a blue bag into one of her husband's pulp vats, and as a result the pulp assumed a blue tint.

East considered the paper to be a grave pecuniary loss, but when he sent it up to London it found a ready market. Indeed, it became so popular that East was asked to supply more. He did and eventually made a great fortune out of his "blue bag" paper.

A chemist of Nuremberg was pouring out some aquafortis from a bottle when a few drops fell upon a pair of gold rimmed spectacles, which he had recently purchased.

"That's a catastrophe," he called to his wife. "I've upset some aquafortis on my new specs."

"Has it spoilt them?" was the reply. "Well," said the chemist, "the glass is corroded where the fluid touched it."

Then an idea struck him, and, getting a piece of window glass, he endeavored to etch thereon. He succeeded after many failures. By drawing designs on the glass with varnish and applying aquafortis he made them appear as on a gray background. For many years he kept his secret close and made a small fortune out of his designed glass. —Pearson's London Weekly.

## THE PRICE OF TORTURE.

**Eighteenth Century Punishments and the Costs Thereof.**

Among the monuments of superstition which exist to this day, the traveler sees the "witch towers," the torture chambers and the collections of instruments of torture in various towns on the continent—notably at Nuremberg, Ratisbon, Munich and The Hague. But perhaps nothing brings the system more vividly before us than the executioner's tariffs still preserved. Four of these may be seen in the library of Cornell university and among them especially that issued by the archbishop elector of Cologne in 1557. On four printed folio pages, it enumerates in fifty-five paragraphs every sort of hideous cruelty which an executioner could commit upon a prisoner, with the sum allowed him for each, and for the instruments therein required. Typical examples from this tariff are the following:

	Thalers.	Ulb.
1. For tearing asunder with four horses .....	5	26
2. For quartering .....	4	
3. For beheading and burning ..	5	26
7. For strangling and burning ..	4	
8. For heaping the pile of wood and kindling .....	4	12
9. For burning alive .....	4	
11. For breaking a man alive on the wheel .....	4	
13. For setting up the wheel with the body twisted in it .....	2	62
19. For cutting off a hand or sundry fingers and for beheading—altogether .....	3	26
20. For burning with a hot iron ..	1	26
22. For beheading and placing the head upon a pike .....	3	26
24. For beheading, twisting the body in the wheel and placing the head upon a pike—altogether .....	5	
28. For tearing a criminal before his execution with red-hot pinchers—each tearing of the flesh .....	26	
31. For nailing a tongue or hand to the gallows .....	1	26
42. For the first grade of torture ..	1	26
44. For the second grade of torture, including setting the limbs afterward, with saive for same .....	2	26

and so on through fifty-five items and specifications.—Andrew D. White in Atlantic.

## A Hanging Bridge.

When the Denver and Rio Grande prepared to build through the Rockies engineers said the canyon of the Arkansas could never be penetrated its entire length. There was one spot in this awe inspiring chasm where there was not room for a roadbed on either side of the stream. The walls of the canyon came down to the swift current of the Arkansas without foothold for a man on either side. But an engineer suggested a hanging bridge suspended between the walls of the canyon. The bridge was built with supports imbedded in the solid rock, and across it the heavy transcontinental trains flit daily, with nothing but the slender ironwork between the river and the top of the canyon, 2,600 feet above. Great iron braces, which look almost spider-like in the vastness of the canyon, have been thrown across the gorge, being anchored securely in the sheer sides. Huge cables depend from these braces, holding a long iron bridge, which extends not across but parallel with the course of the river.—New York Tribune.

## The City of Is.

You might exhaust yourself looking in atlas and gazetteer for the city of Is, because it is purely legendary. Here is a brief statement of the legend: "The magnificent city of Is was situated on the coast of Brittany where now is the bay of Douarnenez. It was built below the level of the sea and surrounded by massive walls.

Here in the fifth century was the court of the pious King Gradlon and of his wicked daughter, Dahut, who had a pleasant habit of throwing her suitors into a well when their society became tiresome. One of her favorites asked her to obtain for him the silver key which fastened the sluice gates in the city wall. Dahut accordingly stole the key from her father's neck while he slept, the lover unlocked the gates and the sea rushed in and overwhelmed the city and its inhabitants, including the princess. Only the king escaped. The Breton peasants say that the spirits of the drowned still haunt the spot, and the bells of the submerged city are often heard ringing at low tide."

## Benedict Bros.

## NEW LOCATION.

Washington Life Insurance Building.

BROADWAY, Cor. LIBERTY ST.

NEW YORK.

The Watch and Jewelry House of Benedict Bros. was established in Wall Street in 1819 by Samuel W. Benedict, the father of the present Benedict Bros., which makes it probably the oldest in their line in this country.

The present Benedicts removed to the corner of Cortlandt Street in 1863. They have long desired to have larger and fire-proof quarters, and now have, they believe, the most attractive Jewelry store in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

Their specialties are fine Watches, Diamonds and other Precious Gems.

## BENEDICT BROTHERS

JEWELERS.

141 Broadway, cor. Liberty St., NEW YORK.

## SEEDS.

PEAS—American Wonder, Extra Early Philadelphia, McLeans' Little Gem, Champion of England.

BEANS—Lima Beans, Extra Early Valentine, Bush; Black Wax, Bush.

Lawn Grass Seed, Onion Setts, Flower Seeds.

## BEAN POLES.

FANCY MICHIGAN POTATOES

Cook dry and mealy, taste delicious, 90c per bushel.

R. T. CADMUS,

595 Bloomfield Avenue

PHONE L.D. 68b; Local 68.

Established 1893. L. D. Phone 27-B.

## PHILIP DESERT &amp; CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Eureka Cycles.

Works: Bloomfield, N. J.

Branch: No. 5 North Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

## AGENTS FOR AUTOMOBILES

AND MOTOR CYCLES.

Repairing a Specialty.

## THE REAL VALUE

Of a precious article is ascertained by finding the price it will hold on a competitive market. Our

## PORTRAITS

vary but slightly in price, but their real value becomes more apparent every day.

## VOLLMER,

Bloomfield Centre Studio.

[Chancery B-91.]

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**—In Chancery of New Jersey—Between the Essex County Mutual Insurance Company, complainant, and James L. Riker et al., defendants. Pl. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, I shall expose for sale by public vendue at the court house in Newark on Tuesday, the twentieth day of June next, at two o'clock P. M., all that tract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township (now town) of Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey:

Beginning at the intersection of the easterly side of Thomas street with the northerly side of Washington street; thence (1) along easterly side of Thomas street north sixteen degrees forty minutes east one hundred and sixty-eight and sixty-nine hundredths feet to line of land of R. Conlon; thence (2) along said Conlon's line south seventy-three degrees twenty minutes east fifty-three feet to line of George Cantel; thence (3) south seven degrees fifteen minutes east one hundred and twenty-four feet to northerly line of Washington street; thence (4) along easterly side of Washington street south seventy degrees fifteen minutes west forty-eight feet, more or less; thence (5) still along Washington street south eighty-three degrees thirty-five minutes west seventy and fifty-seven hundredths feet to beginning; being the same premises conveyed to the said George Riker by Joseph A. Peloubet and wife by deed dated twelfth day of March, 1896, and recorded in Book of Deeds for Essex county, page —.

Excepting therefrom for the purpose of widening and altering Thomas street, a portion of said premises described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly line of Washington avenue with the easterly line of Thomas street, as monumented (Washington avenue being sixty feet wide and Thomas street fifty feet wide); thence (1) along the easterly side of Thomas street north eight degrees thirty-five minutes east twenty-five feet; thence (2) south ten degrees one minute east twenty-three feet and seven one hundredths of a foot to the northerly line of Washington avenue; thence (3) along the northerly line of Washington avenue south seventy-five degrees thirty-seven minutes west eight feet to the place of beginning.

The last above description is from an actual survey made by Adelbert H. Olmstead, civil engineer, in August, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Newark, N. J., May 15, 1905.

EDWARD DAKES, Solicitor. (S15,00)

## NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the accounts of the subscriber, the Administrator of the estate of Bridget Conroy, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Essex on Saturday, the third day of June next.

Dated April 24, 1905.

PATRICK J. CONROY.

FITCH &amp; FITCH, Executors.

## POETS AND THUNDER.

A Description by Byron and a Comment on It by Scott.

Byron in the third canto of "Childe Harold" describes a thunderstorm in Switzerland which occurred at midnight on June 13, 1816. He notices the awful stillness which precedes it:

All heaven and earth are still, though not in sleep, But breathless, until

From peak to peak, the rattling crags among, Leaps the live thunder! Not from one lone cloud, But every mountain now hath found a tongue, And Jura answers, through her misty shroud, Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud!

The description is too long to quote, and, indeed, too well known, but Sir Walter Scott's criticism on it may not be so well known. He says:

"This is one of the most beautiful passages of the poem. The 'ferce and far delight' of a thunderstorm is here described in verse almost as vivid as its lightning. The live thunder 'leaping among the rattling crags,' the voice of mountains, as if shouting to each other, the plashing of the big rain, the gleaming of the wide lake, lighted like a phosphoric sea, present a picture of sublime terror, yet of enjoyment, often attempted, but never so well, certainly never better, brought out in poetry."—Notes and Queries.

## A HOT CHALLENGE.

Colonel Frank Wolford and His First Kentucky Cavalry.

In the essays by Eugene Newman on public men and events a good story is told of Frank Wolford, who commanded the First Kentucky cavalry of the Union army and who later was a representative in congress from that state.

It was said that the colonel of the First Kentucky had some novel commands that he "fired" at the boys, such as "Huddle up, thar!" "Scatter out, thar!" and "Form a line of fight!" It is related that when some West Point officers were sent out to investigate and report on the efficiency of certain volunteer regiments Wolford's cavalry fell under their scrutiny, and they criticized it very severely. Wolford heard, them patiently and then said:

"See them two regiments over thar? One is a Michigander and the other an Ohler squad. You have just passed them as all right. Now, I know nothing about your drills, your evolutions and your maneuvers. My boys know how to ride, how to shoot, how to fight and how to stand fire, and you take them two regiments over thar I showed you. Station them whar you please—on any ground, in town or country, in field or in forest—and I will take my regiment, and what we don't kill or cripple of them me and my boys will chase out of the state of Tennessee before the sun is in the heavens tomorrow morning."

## Types of Old World Beauty.

It is said that when artists are seeking for models the palm for beauty and symmetry of figure is given to the girls of Spain, while the daughters of rural Ireland are a good second. The pretty faces and graceful throats are found among English maidens. A model for a perfect arm would be sought for among Grecian ladies, while a lady of the Turkish harem would be regarded as the possessor of a daintily commendable hand. Italians are usually good in figure and some of the most beautiful models, perfectly proportioned, are derived from the women of sunny Italy. Frenchwomen, as a rule, are not in request, being too thin and vivacious for the purpose, while the face and limbs of a German frau are too commonplace for artistic work.—London Standard.

## When the Negro Was Created.

The Mexican Indians, as well as those of most of the Central American republics, have a superstition to the effect that the negro was made before either the white man or the Indian or even before the sun was created. They account for his color by declaring that he was made and dried in the dark. Their own race, they say, was made in the morning of the first day between daylight and sunset. On this account they delight in a term which they apply to each other and which signifies "dawn people." The white man, "who fears darkness and cannot stand heat," was made, according to their belief, at noon on the first day of creation.

## Mme. de Remusat.

Mme. de Remusat had features so perfect that her contemporaries said she was worthy to sit as a model for a Greek goddess. The flesh of her face closely resembled alabaster, and yet she was not pale and did not give the impression of being in delicate health. Her beauty attracted universal attention to her, no matter where she went, and even in old age she retained most of her good looks.

## Sarcasm.

In Boston the other day a young lawyer who spends most of his time trying to seem busy and prosperous went out for a while, leaving on his door a card neatly marked, "Will be back in an hour." On his return he found that some envious rival had inscribed underneath "What for?"

## No Chance For Ennui.

Aunt Ann—How do you girls get along at your club? Miss Mandy—Well, of course, we don't get along at all, but we have a good deal better time than if we did.—Chicago Tribune.

## It Didn't Work.

Jackson—Some time ago my wife and I agreed that it would be best to tell each other our faults. Waxton—How did it work? Jackson—She hasn't spoken to me for six weeks.

